LIBRARY
INFORMATION
RESEARCH

Post Office Department
CHIEF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR
Washington 25, D. C.

October 30, 1950

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
315 Washington Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

With reference to your letter of October 24, 1950, the name appearing on the piece of scrip in your possession is George Chorpenning who, with Absalom Woodward, entered into a contract with the Post Office Department in April 1851, to carry the mail between Sacramento, California and Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the book "The Overland Mail" by LeRoy R. Hafen, there is contained a history regarding Chorpenning's carriage of the mail over this route. It is thought that possibly you may be interested in reading this book, and if so, perhaps your local library has a copy which you can borrow.

Sincerely yours,

O. O. Garner
Chief Post Office Inspector.

See Numismatist
Dec 1950 p. 849 for description of #10 note
Oct 1950 p. 702 for article on $500 note

Coin Collectors Journal
June 1947

R. LOUISE TRAVOUS OAK LANE EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS 11/19/57

Before I write you definitely I want to study the actual old town situation in relation to the section pictured on the bank note. All I can tell you positively is that the building beside Cahokia creek was Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill, Edwardsville's first. I am afraid the cluster of dwellings is largely imaginative. The old houses, public and private, are gone, but I know their approximate locations. The ridges are exaggerated, in height and number. The original dwellings on the ridge above the mill were not two-story houses; they were log cabins. Some may have been framed by 1820.

My thanks to you for having taken the note to your photographer.

I am sure there is no earlier picture of Edw.

T. L. T.

TRAVOUS
OAK LANE
EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

November 23
1957

Dear Mr. Newman-

The resemblance of the bank-note engraving to the actual scene is remarkable. Fortunately the ridges and ravines pictured are still a wooded area and I was able to stand on what must have been approximately the same spot on which the artist stood when he made his sketch : the crest of a ridge overlooking the old bed of Canokia creek and Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill (the first in Edwardsville), as it is rightly placed in the engraving.

Several years ago I discovered the hard-packed bed that led down to Kirkpatrick's mill. Doubtless due to 150 years of erosion, the point at which the road descends the ridge is even more precipitous than it is shown in the engraving. However, the road did not pass in front of the houses as pictured but went along the top of the foremost promontory.

The houses were not clustered as shown but were built straight along one side of the one street that ran along the ridge-top. Their size, I am sure, is exaggerated. Kirkpatrick built several single log cabins on the spot where the houses are shown for the men who worked in his mill. By 1820 some of these must have been framed and other houses had been built among them, from ten to fifteen years having passed since the first of the cabins were built. Some years ago one of these one-room cabins was found to be within an old house then being remodeled. It is still a part of this structure.

I remember the old houses that stood in this row at the top of the ridge. They were framed, possibly over the original logs, and only two of them could be called 2-story dwellings, with windows peaking from under the eaves. Some of the houses in the engraving somewhat resemble the two I remember.

You may be wondering if the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick stands among those of the engraving. No; the artist stood with his back to Kirkpatrick's double log cabin, on the road as it would have been if the engraving had placed it correctly.

I had thought the height of the ridges was exaggerated. But it is not. I had become so accustomed to the ridges that I was no longer impressed by their striking height. The course of the creek waters has been diverted into a canal but one can see plainly where the creek originally flowed.

It occurs to me that the engraver may have been Daniel D.Smith, connected with the General Land Agency here at that time. History records him as an engraver. The Edwardsville Spectator of July 3, 1819, reports that his map of Illinois had been found to be

"very correct" and deserving of public patronage. Smith, who had also a flare for verse (and was called "Rarefied Smith" because of his project for propelling machinery by rarefied air) was killed by a son-in-law of Benjamin Stephenson, signer of the note, because of an insulting cartoon Smith had drawn of the Widow Stephenson and Gov.Edwards.

The picture of our old town, undoubtedly the first drawn of Edwardsville, has afforded interesting study and opened my eyes to a scene lost to me in over-familiarity. I took a friend with me and, each equipped with a copy of the bank note, we tallied our opinions, agreeing on every point as I have given it to you.

You may be sure I appreciate your making it possible for me to have the photographs. If I can ever give you help from my information, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely,

R. Louise Travous

Mr.Eric P.Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St.Louis

R. LOUISE TRAVOUS OAK LANE EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS 1/19/57

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Sincerely,

H. Lowree Tarrant

Mr. Eric F. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St.Louis

MEMBER
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION
No. 3119

SPMC No.193

OBSOLETE
PAPER MONEY

Mrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun

NUMISMATIST

R.C.-O.C.

418 Acorn Avenue,
Telford, Pa.

October 30, 1967.

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society,
6450 Cecil Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri - 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

In response: Your letters October 23 and September 19.

It is very evident that Fred R. Marckhoff's Numismatic Material (Correspondence and Manuscripts) was messed up by those handling his affairs. However, it is gratifying to know that there is some salvage of the historical data. Apparently a great deal of my work and time consumed in assisting Fred R.M., with the different Manuscripts of the Western States has been mixed or lost with the other above mentioned material.

Nevertheless, I am pleased to enclose the copy of the Six-Page List of Paper Currency of MISSOURI which I had sent to Fred R.M., -January 25, 1966, for you to make a record of it. You can return it at your convenience. You will notice that my father's original Missouri List consisted of ninety-five Items, whereas in my continued Research my List totalled- one hundred and seventy Items. However, when you consider that his DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MISSOURI appeared in the NUMISMATISTS of Dec.,1927 and Jan., 1928, some forty years ago, it was remarkable.

Furthermore, D.C.Wismer's "Descriptive Listing of Obsolete Paper Money** "appearing in "THE NUMISMATIST" from June 1922 to August 1936, covering a Period of 14 Years- was the stimulation for INCREASING THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATISTS to the field of OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY COLLECTING, HUNDREDS OF THEM, and is the BASIC FOUNDATION for the SPMC NEW REVISED LISTING.

Always kindest regards.

Sincerely,

E. Elizabeth Osmun

Enclosure.

To: Fred D. Vreeland: January 25, 1966 From: C.E. Wismer-Co un

MISSOURI

REVISED LIST - of DCW DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY OF MISSOURI appearing in DECEMBER 1927 and JANUARY 1928 NUMISMATIST- (Total: 95 Notes)

C.E.Wismer-"Wismer"	Co un	
		ANDREW ROCK
1	1	$10.- Bank of the State of Missouri- Branch
		BOONVILLE
		Bank of Commerce -(Formerly- Bank of St.Louis -2nd.) Parent Bank
		Branches: Canton, Kirksville, New Madrid, St.Louis Savannah, Versailles.
		BRUNSWICK
	2	25¢ - Merchant & Beazley - 1862
		FAYETTE
		Bank of the State of Missouri - Fayette Branch
2	3	$3
3	4	$10- Proof
4	5	$20- 1857
5	6	$50- "A"
		FULTON
		Western Bank of Missouri- Branch
6	7	$1 -
		GADS HILL
		Clear Water Lumber Company (1873-75)
	8	50¢ -1873
	9	$1 -Aug.1,1874. All:
	10	$2 -Feb.20,1875. R.P.Studley Co.,St.Louis-Printers
		GLASGOW
		J. S. Thompson, Banker & Broker
	11	5¢ -1863
		HANNIBAL
	12	$1 - CITY OF HANNIBAL " (Western Bank Note & Eng.Co., (1872) Chicago, Illinois)
		JEFFERSON CITY
	13 -	$1 - Union Military Bond
	14 -	$3 - " " "
	15 -	$5 - " " "
	16 -	$10- " " "
	17 -	$20- " " " (All - 1863)
		CITY OF JEFFERSON- Promissory Note.
	18 -	$1 - 1862.
		KANSAS CITY
		Cortes and Hood (1859)
		Northrup and Company (1857) Changed to:
		Northrup and Chick, until 1864- when it was transferred to:-J. C. Watkins and Company.
		Mechanis Bank of St.Louis, Kansas City Branch.
		Union Bank of St.Louis- Kansas City Branch.
		CITY OF KANSAS -Treasury Warrants.
	19 -	$1 (1871-1874)
	20 -	$2 - " "
		KIRKSVILLE
7	21 -	$1 - Bank of St. Louis, Kirksville Branch.
8	22 -	$5 - ditto

(OVER) PAGE (2)

LEXINGTON

Farmers Bank of Missouri- Parent Bank.

Branches:at: Liberty, Paris Neosho , St.Louis

9	23	$1 - 1862
10	24	$2 - "
11	25	$5 -
	26	$5 -
	27	$5 - (3 varieties of $5)
12	28	$10- 1857
13	29	$20-(Center: Bust of Washington)
14	30	$50 -
15	31	$100- Proof *Photo in"The Numismatist".

LIBERTY

Farmers Bank of Missouri- Liberty Branch.

16	32	$1 - 1861 -B-
	33	$5 - 1859 -C-
	34	$10 -1859 -B-
	35	$20 -1859 -C-

LOUISIANA

City of Louisiana

	36	3¢ - Dec. 15, 1862.
	37	5¢ - " " " (A.McLean,Lith. St.Louis)

Reads: "Treasurer of the City of Louisiana Pay to Bearer - FIVE CENTS- in Bankable Funds."

[illegible]

MEXICO

	38	25¢ - CITY OF MEXICO -Promissory Note. (Oct. 6, 1862)

OSCEOLA

Merchants Bank - Osceola Branch.

17	39	$5 - 10/1/1859 -C-
	40	$10 "" D

PARIS

Farmers Bank of Missouri- Paris Branch.

	41	$5- 7/10/1858-B-
	42	$10 "" B-

PALMYRA

Bank of the State of Missouri -Palmyra Branch.

RICHMOND

Union Bank of St. Louis, Richmond Branch.

18	43	$2.

ST.CHARLES

	44	$2- Southern Bank of St.Louis- St.Charles Branch.
19	45	$5 "

Missouri Loan Office Certificates -St.Charles

	46	$1 - June 27, 1821.
	47	$3 " " "
	48	$5 " " "
	49	$10 " " "

ST. GENEVIEVE

Bank of Missouri - St. Genevieve Branch

	50	$3 - 10/1/1818 - A
	51	$5 - "" A
	52	$20- "" A (Murray,Draper,Fairman & Co.)

ST. JOSEPH

Merchants Bank of St. Joseph

20	53	$5 -

ST.JOSEPH-Cont'd.

Western Bank of Missouri- Parent Bank.
Branches
At: Bloomington
Fulton
Glasgow.

54 - $1-
55 - $2-
21.....56 -- $5
57 - $10
58 - $20

Corporation of St. Joseph-
59 - 12½¢ - 184-

City of St. Joseph- Treasury Warrant
60 - $1 - 1882.

ST. LOUIS

Bank of Commerce, Branch (1861)
Bank of Missouri- Parent Bank (1817-1822)
Branch at:
St. Genevieve.

61 - $1 -8/10/1820- A-
62 - $3 - 9/3/1817 -A-
*22.....63 - $5 - 6/3/1817 -B and C.
23.....64 - $10- 4/1/1820 No.3821 -A *Photo in Numismatist*
24.....65 - $10 - Variety "JEFFERSON" not below bust. By
*(63)Refer to: ARTICLE "AN EARLY BANK BILL"C.E.Mismer
in DECEMBER 1928 *THE NUMISMATIST".)
Also have a portion of a D.C.W. Letter as follows:
"Bank of Missouri notes consist of the following
denominations that I know of:
25¢, 50¢, $1 , $3, $5, $10, $20 and $50".
but have no further verification of these denominations.
C.W.O.

Bank of St.Louis (First)(1813-1816-1819)

66 - $1 - "C"
25.....67 - $2 - "A"
26.....68 -- $3 - 3/18/1817 -B-
27.....69 - $3 - 4/18/1819 -A-
28.....70 - $5 - 4/18/1817 -A-
29.....71 - $10- 3/18/1817 -A- [illegible]
(C) "Oldest Known Picture of St.Louis""
30.....72 - $20- 3/18/1817 -A- *Photo in the NUMISMATIST. No.56 note.
X(31.....73 - POST NOTE* "A" PROOF- 181- "Leney & Rollison,Engr."
(C. Jockey in Cart- horse racing.)

Bank of St.Louis (Second)Parent Bank.
Branches at:
BOONVILLE
KIRKSVILLE.

32.....74 - $1 -
33.....75 - $2 -*LeRoys"Black & White Beauties*
34.....76 - $5
35.....77 - $10- Red & Black Print.
36.....78 - $10- Green & Black Print.
37.....79 - $20- Red & Black Print
38.....80 - $20- Green & Black Print.
39.....81 - $50
40.....82 - $50
41.....83 - $100
42.....84 - $500

ST. LOUIS (CONT'D)

43.....85 - $1- Bank of the State of Missouri-Parent Bank (1837-1865
44.....86 - $2 Branches at: (1877)
45.....87 - $3 Arrow Rock
46.....88 - $5 - "D" Proof. Cape Girard
47.....89 - $10 Chillicothe
48.....90 - $20 Fayette
49.....91 - $50 Jefferson City
50.....92 - $50 - 1/1/1847-"A"-"B" Louisiana
51.....93 - $100 Palmyra
Bank of the United States-Second ((Springfield
Office of Discount and Deposit in St.Louis.
94 - $5 - 5/27/1829 -A-
(L) Small Portrait above and below.(C)Eagle on shield; distant ship; cherub and 5 each side.
(R) Similar to L.)Fairman,Draper,Underwood & Co.)
95 - $10 - (1827)
Exchange Bank of St.Louis, Parent Bank (1857-1863-
52.....96 - $5 - Proof. "D" 1878)
53.....97 - $10 " " Branches at:
54.....98 - $10 " " Columbus
55.....99 - $20 " "B" Glasgow
56.....100 - $50- Proof "A"-Photo in NUMISMATIST. Neosho
57.....101 - $100 " "
58.....102 - $100 " " All(Bald.Cousland&Co.,New York and Phila.)
Exchange Bank of Wm. M. O'Hara & Co.
59.....103 - $2 - 10/1/1819- A-
Farmers Bank of Missouri,Branch.
60.....104 - $2
61.....105 - $10
Illinois Savings Bank- at St.Louis, Mo.
106 - $5 - July 25th, 1836.
Mechanics Bank of St. Louis-Parent Bank
62.....107 - $1 - Branches at:
63.....108 - $2 Carthage (1861)
64.....109 - $3 Fredericktown
65.....110 - $5- Kansas City
66.....111 - $10 Shelbyville
67.....112 - $20 Warsaw
68.....113 - $50 Weston
69.....114 - $100
70.....115 - $500
Merchants Bank of St. Louis,Parent Bank
71.....116 - $5
72.....117 - $10
73.....118 - $20
74.....119 - $50
75.....120 - $100
Missouri Exchange Office (1819)
Missouri Loan Office (Discontinued in 1872)
76.....121 - $1 - Date 182- Not fully dated or signed. Rich.G.Harrison
(Full description in D.C.Wismer's Missouri Sc. List.)
National Banking & Insurance Company(Chart.1859.)

(5)

ST.LOUIS (Cont'd)

Page and Bacon, Bankers
Also known as: Banking House of Page and Bacon
and: Page and Bacon Banking House.

122 - $1 - Jan. 1, 1852. Also Proofs.
123 - $2 - " " " "
124 - $3 - " " " "
77.....125 - $5 - " " " "

Southern Bank of Missouri-Parent Bank.(1857-1863-1919)
78.....126 - $1 - June 17,1861.
127 - $1
79.....128 - $2 - June 17, 1861.
129 - $2
80.....130 - $5 - June 20, 1859 -B-
81.....131 - $10-
82.....132 - $20- June 17, 1861.
133 - $50- " " "
83.....134 - $100 " " "
135 - $500 " " "

Branches at:
Gallatin
Independence
St. Charles
Savannah.

State Savings Institution(Commence business 1855)
Succeeded by: State Savings Asso.-April,1859.
Changed to: State Bank of St.Louis.
Then to: State National Bank- of St.Louis.
Union [illegible] Bank of St.Louis- Parent Bank.(Commenced
84.....136 - $1 - July 1, 1851. business in Aug.
85.....137 - $2 - " " " 1859.)
86.....138 - $5- C and D.
139 - $5 - Proof.
87.....140 - $10
141 - $10
88.....142 - $20 - July 1, 1861.
89.....143 - $50 " " "
90.....144 - $100 " " "

Branches at:
Charleston
Milan
Richmond
Warrensburg.

Western Bank of Missouri- St.Louis, Branch.
91.....145 - $1 - July 1, 1861.
92.....146 - $2 - " " "
93.....147 - $5 - " " "
94.....148 - $10
95 .....149 - $20

Ferry Currency* (Fare Tickets)
(Until the Mads Bridge was completed at St.Louis -in 1874, crossing the Mississippi River was by Ferry. The Ferry Company's Fare Tickets- were received as "Currency" by the Saloons and by the Merchants of St.Louis, Mo., at PAR VALUE. If any of them have survived, they should rate high in value.)

THEO. KALB
150- 10¢-(Lower Left Center) Dog's Head. Blue Print. P/D- November 15th, 1862. "Payable by: People's Savings Institution." (A. Wiebusch & Son, Prs.) Stamped -"Secured by Deposit".
H. PEARSON & CO.
151 - 75¢(St.Louis) Bearer Note of St.Louis- Dec. 2,1817.
POSTMASTER- St.Louis
Different Denominations- St.Louis Postmaster-
Land Office Notes (Post Notes)
C. RIVERS, Banker
152 - 5¢ - 1862.

(6)

ST. LOUIS, CONT'D.

St. Louis Omnibus CO.

153 - $1 - Proof
154 - $2 - "
155 - $3 - "

City of St. Louis (Treasury Warrants)

156 - $1 - Aug. 12, 1842
157 - $5 - " " "
158 - $10 - " " "

159 - $1 - June 1, 1861.
160 - $2 - " "
161 - $3 - " " (C)Vessels and Merchandise).

162 - $1 - "BROWNBACKS" Nov. 1, 1873.

SPRINGFIELD

Bank of the State of Missouri- Springfield Branch
163 - $20 - 8/1/1857 -A- (1837-1867)

UNKNOWN LOCATIONS.

NO'#- MIRAMAC IRON WORKS
164 - $1 - Feb. 1, 1869
165 - $2 - " "
166 - $3 - " "
167 - $5 - " " " All (Signed by: Wm. James.)

CLARK IRON COMPANY'S STORE
168 - 25¢ -(Payable in Merchandise.)

PEOPLES SAVINGS INSITUTION****(Probably-ST.LOUIS)*
169 - 5¢ - Nov. 15, 1862.
170 - 25¢ - " " " "

STATE OF MISSOURI *INTEREST BEARING TREASURY WARRANTS.

$1 - $5 - $5 = $10 (Dec. 12, 1820)

MISSOURI STATE ISSUES- TREASURY LOAN OFFICE-
$10 - Oct. 1, 1821. (Sold for $100.)) by DCW.

COUNTY TREASURY WARRANTS (All counties included)
50¢ - $1 - $2 (Feb. 11, 1825)

MISSOURI DEFENSE BONDS (Unsigned)
$1 - $3 - $4 = $4.50 (Nov. 5, 1861.

PROVISIONS FOR MISSOURI DEFENSE BONDS (Not issued)*
$20 - $50 - $100 (Nov. 5, 1861)

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST BEARING CONFEDERATE NOTES.
$1 - $2 - $3 - $5 - $10 - $20 (Jan.1,1862)

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA PROMISSORY CERTIFICATES
Varities - Mar. 19, 1874.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 6, 1970

Prof. Lewis E. Davids
229 B & PA Building - University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Professor Davids:

Thank you for thinking of me in sending me the article on Building and Loan Associations. So far as I know, neither Boatmen's nor other early Missouri banks issued Certificates of Deposit in circulating denominations. Do you have a source for your information?

The reason the Building and Loan Companies issued Certificates of Deposit, after the Civil War, was to avoid the 10% tax on bank notes. The 10% tax on bank notes passed during the Civil War.

Gladest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

epn/atb

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

July 5, 1972

RUTH FERRIS
9381 PARKSIDE DRIVE
BRENTWOOD, MO. 63144

Dear Mr. Newman,

I quote E.W. Gould: Fifty Years on the Mississippi, P 523-524

"In 1855 under the general corporation act of the State of Illinois, the Illinois River Packet Co. was organized. D.J. Hancock was elected President & Wm Mullen, Secretary, L.T. Belt, Superintendent.

The stock was made up by a valuation of the several steamboats intended for the line. Among the masters of the boats the names of Belt, Devinney, Rhodes, Hicks, Clay, Stackpole, Scott, Sargeant, Russell & others will be remembered by the older citizens of Illinois & the merchants of St. Louis, as good boatmen commanding a good line of boats, deserving a better result, considering the great improvement they introduced by a combination of what had hitherto been an irregular & unsatisfactory manner of running their boats. After a varied experience & a vigorous effort to meet the competition from the common enemy of all inland water transportation, the company succumbed & the boats that remained were sold to a new organization over which Mr. John S. McCune was elected President & Capt. E.A. Sheble Superintendent.

This organization had ample facilities, & was prepared to win fame and fortune,

in spite of railroad competition. But about two years was sufficient to satisfy the company that unless the government would improve the navigation of the river, longer effort was useless.

About that time Mr. McCune died, & the Naples Packet Co was all that was left to represent what once promised to be one of the great arteries of the commerce of the valley of the Illinois & a large contribution to the trade of St. Louis."

I hope this information will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Ruth Ferris

world COIN news

PHONE 715-445-2217 IOLA, WIS. 54945

July, 1975

Bruce Smith
Box 57
Iola, Wisc.
54945

Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Eric,

Since moving here to Iola last January, I have grown somewhat homesick for St. Louis and have decided to take up collecting Missouri paper money. I have noticed, however, that there doesn't appear to be any comprehensive reference on Missouri notes, and so have written Ron Horstman and yourself to explore the possibility of putting together a catalog of Missouri notes from the pre-Civil War days to the present.

Having gotten such a catalog together, it is possible that Krause Publications will print it as a booklet, but failing this, we could still publish the list serially in Numismatic News Weekly.

Here's what I have in mind. If you and Ron will send me a list of all known banks of issue of the broken bank era, and a list of all known notes from each with earliest and latest known dates that appear on the notes, along with whatever historical info you may have on each bank, I will do the editing and arrangement. Some specific historical info I'd like are the the following:

a. date of founding, closing, reorganizing, name change, etc.
b. who founded and who owned and controlled each bank.
c. where were the notes printed
d. other interesting interludes -- holdups, embezzlements, failures, etc

After we get broken dates us on the way, then we can work on civil war issues and finally modern issues (post civil war). There should be a wealth of info in St. Louis since most of the banks in the state were there. I don't believe I need tell you where to look, as you are far more familiar with treasury historical sources than I.

On another matter, I saw the letter you wrote to Numismatic News about the seeming timidity or reluctance by the numismatic press to print controversial stories, particularly on counterfeiting. Just between you and me, we are aware of many counterfeits and counterfeiters going around, but can't print what we'd like for fear of a law suit. Two names which always come up when these subjects arises are Frank Lacy and Hans Schulman; one as the maker of counterfeits and the other as the distributor and possible manufacturer of counterfeits and/or "misrepresented coins". It is no secret that consumer's auctions were full of counterfeits and "misrepresented" coins. My specialty is Chinese coins. I can point out counterfeit coins shown in the plates of most of his auctions. I have more than once seen him sell coins worth one dollar or less for $30 to $40 due to misattribution.

We have an excellent story filed away on the real reason Hans "retired", but can't publish it. It is, I suppose, enough that he has left the country and will no longer be taking advantage of hungry collectors. She thought he was a reputable dealer.

Finally, some months ago before I left St. Louis I talked to you about a collection of Chinese coins you had acquired. You asked me if I would like to attribute them. I would, of course, be happy to, but I don't know when I'll be in St. Louis again. If you wish, you may send them registered to us here, and I will get them back to you as quickly as possible. Normally, it takes me only a few seconds to attribute a cash coin, but old knife and spade coins take a little longer.

Best Wishes,

Bruce Smith

Bruce Smith
Assist. Editor
World Coin News

Formerly Secty.
Missouri Numis. Soc.

P.S. ??? Should you happen to be in this part of the country, do stop by. BWS

July 31, 1975

Mr. Bruce Smith
P.O. Box 57
Iola, Wisconsin 54945

Dear Bruce:

Your desire to work up a catalog of Missouri notes shows the need for this work. You have a similar idea to several others including Ron and myself.

As far as writing up Missouri paper money I have done an enormous amount of work on this subject over 35 years and Ron has done extensive work also. I do not feel that I can turn my data over to you as I have loyalty to the Wismer project and to my own desire to author or cosuthor it. Nevertheless, I am glad to discuss its publication by Krause Publications when the appropriate time arrives.

I do not want to influence Ron so I didn't talk to him about his feelings before writing you.

Nothing should prevent you, however, from undertaking the matter independently if that is what you wish to do. I do realize your suggestion was sincere and for the welfare of numismatics and I thank you for it.

Very truly yours,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:nc

cc: Ron Horstman

Ronald Horstman
Numismatist

August 4, 1975

Mr. Bruce W. Smith
Box 57
Iola, Wisc. 54945

Dear Bruce:

I am glad that you have taken an interest in collecting and researching Missouri Bank Notes. I think this is a very rewarding area of numismatics and that you will receive many hours of enjoyment from it.

As to my research, I have been involved with Missouri Bank Notes for fourteen (14) years and I am sure Eric has been at it many more years than I and yet, new information still continues to come to light. Eric and I have discussed putting our information together several times for the Society of Paper Money Collectors, but as yet I do not feel that my research is complete. I would suggest Eric personally as to his feelings on the matter.

You seem to have located the sources of information, but unfortunately most of the research material cannot be checked out and you not living here creates a problem. You might write to the various banks as some of them have compiled histories of thier institutions. Perhaps the local library could arrange to borrow books from other libraries for you. The book "Banking In Mid America" by Hubbard & Davis 1969 Washington D.C. contains much information about Missouri Banks. Despite several omissions and errors this would probably be as good a starting point for you as any.

Wishing you the best of luck on your collecting and researching, and hoping to hear from you on your progress.

Yours truly,

Ronald L. Horstman

cc: Eric Newman

Ronald Horstman
Numismatist

August 27, 1975

Dear Eric,

Enclosed are the copies that you requested of my recent acquisitions and the article concerning the notes of the Cincinnati Commercial Bank.

I would appreciate if you would send me a zerox copy of the $2.00 Missouri Exchange Bank note and if you would check you duplicate notes for the Union and the Exchange Banks of St. Louis. I have about 30 other obsolete notes to exchange with you if interested.

Sincerly,

Ron

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William IV On Obsolete Notes

By Dr. John A. Muscalus C. 1975

Among the many portraits and paintings of emperors, empresses, presidents and governors on state bank notes, one will also find British kings. One of them, William IV, will be the subject of this short article.

William IV (1765-1837), king of Great Britain and Ireland, reigned from 1830 to 1837. Sometimes he is referred to as "the Sailor-King." That appelation is in reference to his active service of ten years in the British Navy from 1779 to 1790. During the period subsequent to that he received several promotions until, in 1801, he was Admiral of the Fleet and for a while, 1827-28, he was Lord High-Admiral.

Upon the death of his brother George IV on June 28, 1830, William succeeded him as King William IV. The Reform Bill of 1832 was probably the chief act of his reign although he was opposed to it. The Reform Bill was very important in that it gave representation to more people in the Parliament by eliminating representation of boroughs where there were few or no constituents, and also by eliminating boroughs whose control was vested in one person or one family. The former were referred to as "rotten boroughs" and the latter as "pocket boroughs." The representation thus eliminated was given to larger industrial communities.

Evaluations of his reign are far from being in agreement. Whereas a few wrote well of him, by some he was considered too indecisive and too much the one-time playboy instead of the capable statesman. That is intimated by a volume published in 1830 entitled "Memoirs and Amorous Adventures by Sea and Land of King William IV."

His greatest love affair involved Dorothea Jordon whom dramatists and literacy specialists will probably recognize. Mrs. Jordon, the former Dorothea Bland, was the daughter of an actress, and she was herself a beautiful, popular actress. Her stage appearances which began in Dublin in 1777 included Leeds, Drury Lane in London, and Convent Garden until her retirement in 1815. She played a variety of roles: Phoebe ("As You

A rare Ohio note with a portrait of William IV and a format similar to the $10 Commercial Bank of Brickville, Upper Canada, 1834, which is also very rare. The Ohio note has the imprint of Underwood, Balk & Spencer.

and Imogen ("Cymbeline"). She seems to have excelled in some and probably did well in all of them. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand how she could have been so popular in view of her scandalous life. One wonders how she was even able to act since she was pregnant at least fourteen times!

Dorothea Jordon had four children by Sir Richard Ford and ten children while living with or serving as a mistress to the Duke of Clarence, later William IV. Undoubtedly, the children were well provided for. He gave them the name of Fitz Clarence and the rank of nobility, as in the instance of one being made an earl. Evidently William did not treat the memory of Dorothea Jordon lightly, for he erected a statue in her honor in 1831, although they had separated by agreement in 1811 for political reasons. She was said to have died near Paris in 1816.

Although William IV had a large family with Dorothea Jordon, he had no children by his wife Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, whom he married in 1818. Consequently, upon his death on June 20, 1837, the crown went to his niece

(continued on Page 23)

Another rare note on The Commercial Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the William IV portrait. It differs only in the date—May 4, 1837—and the handstamp "Exchange Bank Cincinnati."

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Ronald Horstman
Numismatist

12/14/75

Dear Eric,

The article about redemption of St Louis notes appeared in the Jeffersonian Republican, not the Mo. Intelligencer. I have written for a copy. Enclosed is some other material that may interest you. Best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Ron

Feb 2008

Dear Eric,

I was going through old auction catalogues here yesterday, trying to get rid of stuff when I found one from about 25 years ago showing this Congreve Plate frame. I thought you would like this photocopy of the page in the catalogue especially if it is different than the frame you already have.

It looks like it sold for $440.00 back then according to my notation below the lot number.

Regards,
John

PS. Thank you for permission to use the information on your Chamber of Commerce note

Congreve photo
put with
our genuine pieces

Image published 1983 ±

Dear Eric,

Enclosed will be some scans of a note I just purchased from a dealer in Canada. Although the Bank of Newbury, Wells River, Vermont notes are listed the $5.00 value is not listed with the Congreve Check Plate. The higher denominations are. This note is dated August, 1833. Previously I did not own a Congreve note from this bank.

This reverse layout is a new one to my collection and perhaps you may not have seen this one before either. The smudges are old tape remnants which I have 80 % successfully removed without damage to the note by bathing it in hot soapy water and then acetone. Some of the enclosed scans show the results.

Bowen's imprint states: Designed and engraved by Abel Bowen. Boston. There is no plate number before the imprint or anywhere else, as far as I can determine. I believe you mentioned that one or two of your Congreve notes were also without plate numbers. I have been able to fine tune my printer so as to get a sharp enough image in order to read the imprint.

Lastly, please note the addition of the words, "at their banking house" inserted just under the slug showing the words "FIVE DOLLARS" in white letters. It seems to be outside the confines of the "FIVE DOLLARS" slug. I have seen this statement before on other banknotes but those words were always within the confines of the slug. Room was made then by reducing the height and length of the two words.

This whole process of plate engraving is still somewhat mystifying to me. I guess I am just a slow learner. I know you must be busy so don't feel that you have to answer this letter. I just wanted you to have a scan of this particular note.

Regards,

John

DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED BY ABEL BROWN BOSTON

"NO PLATE NUMBER PRECEDING THE ABOVE WORDS"

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